NEW RICHES TO BE OPENED MINERAL WEALTH IN THE BLACK-

FEET RESERVATION. Working New Oil Fichin in California-Idaho Mountains Full of Prospectors-Wildent Stocks in Canada - Prospect that Leadville Miners Will Go to Work.

BUTTE, Aug. 11 .- It is now thought that the Blackfeet Reservation will not be thrown open for settlement before the first of next year. The survey will require the full sixty days allowed. There are about sixty-five miles to be covered in running the eastern boundary line, which will separate the ceded portion from the main reservation. This line will be over very rough ground. Fully one-third of the distance is through immense bodies of dense timber through which a pathway have to be howed. The survey was started on July 20 and will not be completed before about Sept. 20. When it is finished it will take several weeks to complete the field notes and maps. It will also take the department officials at Washington fully sixty days to complete their work.

Nevertheless fully 500 people are encamped

aiready on the borders of the reservation awaiting the time when the ceded portion is The colony in ludes men, women, and children from every portion of the States. Many Mormons from Utah are among the number, while Minnetota, North Dakota, Michigan, and Nebraska furnish large numters. There are many old prospectors from various parts of Montana.

The mineral wealth of the reservation is

said to be wonderful Prospectors say that the createst copper mines yet discovered will be

The Diamond Hill prine has been sold to a Scotch syndicate for \$2,000,000. The sale was made through N. F. Cleary of New York. The leading men in the syndicate are James immo and George A. Mitchell of Glasgow The new owners will at once erect a complete hoisting and smelting plant which will be one of the most complete in the Wast. It will have capacity of 600 tons per day. The smelting plant will cost between \$200,000 and \$250,-000 and will be run entirely by electricity. Me chine drills will be introduced.

Since March enough ore has been uncovcred above the 200-foot level alone to run the mine for several years. Tunnels have been ariven sufficiently to bring in sight 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of ore which runs from \$2 upward. It is, however, a low-grade

The Quigley Developing and Mining Company has been incorporated by T. D. Farron of Quigley, and Miles J. Cavanaugh Daniel Hanley, and L. O. Evans of Butte. The capital stock is \$100,000.

A copper strike was made last week in the Red Eagle mine in Yankee Doodle Gulch, northeast of Butte. This is the farthest north copper has been discovered in the Butte listrict. The only question that now remain to be solved is the depth at which copper can be found in this district. All the copper mines that have reached a depth of 1,000 feet or more are extracting ore of as great value and extent as in the upper levels.

The Anaconda will soon begin sinking to a depth of 5,000 feet, and then the question of the depth of the ore bodies in the Butte district will be solved.

The Lookout Mountain Gold Mining Company of Granite county has uncovered a five foot lead of free-milling ore that samples

The Ontario mine at Rimini has been attached by creditors.

A gold strike has been made four miles

above Bonita, and within a very short distance of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Four claims have been taken up on the lead of a gold vein which is 600 feet in width, and assays made from the croppings gave an average of 80 cents per ton in gold. The owners are confident that the ore will be of a greater value as depth is attained.

A five-foot body of gold ore which will mill \$25 was uncovered last week at the properties of the Montena Gold Mining and Milling Company on Wisconsin Creek, above the Leiter mine. The discovery was made by workmen who were grading for a road to the mill of the company.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The United States Débris Commission has granted permits for hydraulic mining to the owners of the Elish Taylor mine, near Indian Diggings. El Dorado county, and to the owners of the Meriow mine, near Nonora, Tuolumne county. Permits to construct dams for Impounding debris were granted to the owners of the Cook gravel mine, near Jamestown, Tuolumne county, and to the owners of the Omega.

pounding debris were granted to the owners of the Cook gravel mine, near Jamestown. Tuoliume county, and to the owners of the Omeganear Washington, Nevada county. The season has been an excellent one for the hydraulic mires, as water has been plentiful, and has held out well.

A, company has been organized in this city to work mines in Corea, where it has received concessions. Quite a number of men familiar with mining methods on the Pacific coast will be taken over to operate the mines.

In forty-three years nearly \$100,000,000 in gold has been taken out of Tuolumne county. And this is still one of the most productive mining counties in the State.

Vanderbilt, San Hernardino county, is having a new lease of life. A new vein of rich ore was found there a few weeks ago, and now \$00,000 worth of new machinery is being put its, and the Hoomerang, which is dewn foo test is to be run down 500 Jee. further. The ten stamps now working are to be doubled in number.

The Alpine mine, near San Andreas, has

number.

The Alpine mine, near San Andreas, has been hended by G. C. Franks for \$25,000.

The new oil fields near Fresno are being rapidly taken up. There are now over 1,000 acres in the county located for potrolenn claims. Many of the Los Angeles oil wells have decreased alarmingly in production, and some have apparently run nearly dry. It is thought by experts that the decrease is only temporary.

thought of experse that the bought a claim temperary.

A few days ago Walter Davis bought a claim at Goler, near Kandsburg, for \$80. During his first day's work he found a gold nugget worth

hrst day's work he found a gold nugget worth \$114.

The Venus mine at Camp Secoo, Claveras county, has been reopened by C. G. Leisinski, a Chicago capitalist. In the Thorpe mine a strike is relocted, of which some of the rock assays \$400 per fon. A mil will be huilt.

In Del Norte county work will soon begin on the Coon Mountain Consolidated travel Minning Commany's claims. Contracts have been let calling for the employment of seventy-five men, work to begin at once.

The shaft of the Amazon mine in El Dorrado county is down forty feet, and is on a five-toot ledge of \$15 irce-fulling ore. The Houlder Minning Commany has completed 1,500 feet of underground work, 2,600 feet of tramway, even miles of read, eight miles of ditch, and has a ten-stamp mil ready. The old \$t. Law-reace mane, eight miles for mPlacerville, which was abandoned seventeen years ago, is again

was abandoned seventeen years ago, is again icceiving attention, and is to have new development work done upon it. With crude machinery and no attenut in save sulphurets this falling treatment over scool, 200.

The Red Jacket mire, near the Yule Cafton places.

The Red Jacket mine, near the Yule Cason placers, in Injo county, is working a ledge three and a half feet wile with a nine-inen pay attreat and quartz seams in clay, giving \$70 assays. There are on the dump about twenty-live tons of \$40 rock and the same amount of \$70 ore. From his mine in Alida Valley P. Keyser lately shipped 4,400 pounds of silver rock, and received therefrom, after paying all expenses, \$3,412.

A half interest in the N. G. mine, Rice mining district, san Dieso county, has been bought by Farmsworth & Hevington. At Chewawa the Rice Trothers have found a ledge fifteen feet edge, in which the surface rock assays \$170.

The Golden Cross Mining Company's group of thirty claims, near Ogithy station, yields a minimum mainthly clean-up of about \$40,000. Its net value for the year ending June 18, 1890, was nearly \$230,000. Most of the development work has been done on three mines, the Golden Queen, Golden Cross, and Golden Crown. The ore from the Golden Queen averages from \$10 to \$200 per ton. The gold grades from 800 to 1940 fine, and brings from \$18 to \$19 per ounce. In the Golden Cross, which is developed on the 200-foot level only, the company considers there is one enough for a 100-stamp mill for twenty years.

The Ben Shinar placer mine and a tract of ground below it on the Klamath River, in the Serad mining district, have been bought by Mr. Simons of beliver, Co. for \$15,000. Three miles of ditch flume will be constructed. White this mine was being prospected it yielded \$10 a day to the man.

yielded \$10 a day to the man.

**SEW MEXICO.*

ALBUQUERQUE, Aug. 10.—In the Little Pittaburg, in Hell Cainen, a 25-foot cross-cut has just been hawheel which shows so ne very rich veins. None of the slock of this mine is for sale. Messrs, itice & Ames are developing a claim in Coyote Cafon, in which they have a two-foot ledge which is rich in free gold.

The contract has been let for the erection at Cerrilles of a 65-ton smelter. The plant is to be in operation in ninety days.

Silver City N. M., Aug. 10.—The large placer mines near Hillsboro have been sold and they are believed to be the most valuable placer mines in New Mexico. An abundance set water can be had, but it will be necessary to

expend a large amount of money to construct reservoirs and put in a pipe line in order to get the desired pressure. As soon as this plant begins operations the gold output of the Hillsboro district will be larger than in any other district in the territory.

There are more extensive placer mines in southern Santa Fé county than in the Hillsboro district, in Sierra county, but it has been estimated that it would require \$5,000,000 to cet water to the district to mine on a large scale. A company was formed for this purpose some years ago, but the necessary capital could not be raised.

A contract has been let for the erection of

pose some years ago, but the necessary capital could not be raised.

A contract has been let for the erection of a 65-ton smelter, at Cerrillee, the plant to be ready for operation within sixty days.

A contract was let last week to sink the shaft on the Golden Giant mine at Pinos Altes 100 feet deeper. The shaft is now down 350 feet and there are about thirty men at work in the mine taking out ore which is reduced at Pinos Altes. Enough development work has been done in this mine to show that it will be one of the largest producing mines at Pinos Altes.

Work will be resumed on the Pacific Gold Company's mine at Pinos Altes this week. This mine has been die for several weeks because water could not be had to supply the Pacific mill just above this city. The mill has a capacity of from 55 to 60 tons of ore a day.

The Colonial Mining Company has suspended operations in its mines at Mogollon except development work.

development work.

The smelter here which is being operated by
the filter City Reduction Company is having a
very successful run.

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IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, Aug. 3.—In 1894 Charles Woods and his partners struck a ledge aboout three miles south of Florence, upon which shafts and tunnels have been run until a fine body of ore is uncovered. After following small scams of take for many feet they found that these mere lines dropped into the earth in a horizontal position. Following these seams they developed fire rich, well-defined ledges of quartz containing the coveted gold of the same fineness as the gold of the Florence placers. A short time ago one of these leages sold for \$50,000, and other sales for various sums have been reported lately.

One of the last strikes was made by Hull and Frank Rice at the head of Haboon Gulch, hear the centre of the old placer field and on the very summit of the district. It is considered one of the best finds yet make. There are now two mills in the camp working on custom ores, and there is talk or three or four more during the summer. There is no doubt that Florence will soon take her place aong the best gold quartz mining districts of the State. Within two years in the Deer Creek district a good many mines have been discovered, and all yield rich free-milling gold ore. The shaft on the Summit is now down nearly 100 feet. When 130 is reached a cross-cut will be run to the mine and the work of sinking will continue. A short distance cast of the Summit is the Jupiter, on which a depth of 100 feet has been attained by a shaft. Negotiations for this property are now in progress, and it is expected that in a short time it will pass into the hands of men able to erect the necessary machinery and sink to good depth.

A mile south of the Jupiter is the New York, owned by a company headed by M. H. Jacobs, who is a thorough mining man. Mr. Jacobs has put a shaft own to the depth of forty feet, and, being well attissed with the mine, which yield acceedingly rich ore, he has gone to the foot or the hill and starte

ledges.

Most of the placer miners of Boise Basin are through for the season, having made much longer runs than for years past.

A company is putting a dredger in the bed of More Creek, seven miles below idaho City. The machinery is powerful, and if it succeeds a new process, of placer mining will begin here.

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MAD SPECULATION IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Aug. 16.—Canada is just now passing through the incipient stages of a mining fever that threatens alarming proportions. Mining speculators are taking advantage of the plethors of Canadian capital seeking investment to deluge the country with prospectuses of newly formed mining companies in British Columbia. The most extravagant inducements are being held out to probable investors. Shares of a dollar each are offered for ten centr, and in some instances for seven and a half cents each. Whole pages of some of the newspapers are taken up for the purpose of advertising these prospectuses. In many instances it seems as if the editorial columns have been similarly secured. A few of the leading journals, it is true, nave raised their voice to warn their readers against the popular craze, but their niterances are almost entirely unheeded, and there is a rush to secure the stock that is positively alarming. There is an entire absence of any guarantees to shareholders, and absolute ignorance of the so-called mines and mining lands controlled by the premoters. All this seems to make no difference to the poor dupes who are in the mad rush for shares which they ignorantly suppose that they are obtaining for one-tenth of their value. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of this stock is sometimes taken in a single day in Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

COLORADO. MAD SPECULATION IN CANADA.

COLORADO. DENVER, Aug. 12.—There are some signs of a settlement of the Leadville strike, and the mines may resume work without serious difficulty. Some mines which were paying \$3 per day to miners have started up without opposition from the miners, and flext week Major tohn will attempt to resume operations upon the Hohn shaft. He has posted notices saying that the mine will open for work, and the scale of wages will be \$2.50 per day. He does not intend to import labor, but the inference is that the miners, tired of idleness, will return to work regardless of the Miners! Union leaders. Most of the miners have families, and they want to go back to sarning wages; though they believe their demand for higher wages is proper.

leaders. Most of the miners have families, and they want to go back to sarning wages, though they believe their demand for higher wages is proper.

Glipin and Clear Creek counties are still tied up by the washout, Railroad repairs cannot be completed much before September. Some mines have been compelled to close down, and the water is slowly filling shafts and drifts. Central City sends down to the Denver branch mint an occasional wagon shipment of gold retorts; one coming in vesterday weighing 542 ounces was tather above the average. Cripple Creek sent in the same day 3,203 ounces; Sau Miguel. 372 ounces: Boulder. 42 ounces, while 3,763 ounces were sent in from one of the smelters of the city. The receipts for the day amounted to \$140,000.

A prospector, working in a lava formation between Cripple Creek and Freshwater district, hauled into Cripple Creek a wagon load of rock taken from a nine-foot hole dug near the wagon road, and a sampler gave him an average value of \$15.40 per ton. Prospectors are working throughout miles of virgin territory in every direction from Cripple Creek.

Dividends are being regularly paid by some of the big Cripple Creek mines, new machinery continue to go into the camp, leases are signed, test shipments of ore are made, and new discoveries of veins are occasionally reported. The town continues its building boom, though their seems to be more buildings on the business streets than business warrants. On the Mountain Beauty a trench has opened a chute for 150 feet along the velo, and assays taken at various points return from \$50 to \$70.0. A fine vein has been opened on the tettysbury which assays from picked specimens from \$50 to \$70.0. The second are doing fine work. A carload of \$700 ore was this week shipped from a twenty-five-foot hole. Another lessee is making regular shipments of \$60 ore from a trench not more than twenty feet in length.

Returns from a recent shipment of thirty-three tons of ore from the Priarmacist gives the ore a value of over \$50 to the ton. The Isabelia l

The Martin mine in the Hahn's Peak district recently made a shipment of ore to Denver which contained siver, gold, and lead to a value of \$80 per ion. The ore was taken from an eight-foot vein at a depth of twenty three feet, and the lead values make it most desirable to the smelters.

The Morning Star mine at Ward was sold this week to Thompson & Co., Boston, for \$45,000.

TUCSON, Aug. 7.—Another car load of ore from the Sundance Mining Company's Sliver Trail mine has been sold for \$74.50 per ton. This company owns a group of mines eleven miles from Prescott, consisting of the Sliver Trail, Thorne, and Lillian mines. The properties have 1,290 feet of development work, all in good ore. Work is now being pushed on the Sliver Trail, which carries a 32-inch pay streak of ore averaging \$40 per ton, gold, allver, and lead. Townty per cant of the ore is shipping ore, and the balance milling ant concentrating ore. There are now 200 tons on the dump worth \$50 per ton.

Cherry Creek mining district is about thisty-lwo miles due cast from Prescott and nine miles south of Jeroma, on the Black Hill range. It is a gold belt. The orea are classed as free milling, but base ores occur in spots. The Etta, the Supply group, the B, and B, the Wells, the Gilmore, and other mines are now working.

WASHINGTON. SEATTLE, Aug. 5. Since June 1 men have

from Skykomish, on the Great Northern Railway, to the headquarters of Becker Creek, ten miles. It will open the Becker Creek district, where copper was discovered last fall and locations under the name of the Washington-Anaconds group were made on a ledge 250 feet in width lying between granite and slate walls. The development of this ledge is the purpose of building this trail. The development of the mines will begin about Aug. 15.

In the Millsr River country, on the north-eastern boundary of King county, Baltimor capital has become interested, and money is being freely used in the mines and in making wagon roads. The net profit from the crea last season was over \$50.8 ton.

In Silver Creek district, forty-five miles from Everett, there is much ore on the dumps of the Vandalia, Morning Star, and other mines awaiting shipment, but the tardy construction of wagon roads prevents. The latest discovery here is the Lucky Joe, in the Mineral City camp. Hundreds of prospectors and miners had tramped over it for five years, and it was finally left for a young French prospector to bick up. He traced the ledge nearly a mile. The ledge is six feet wide, between granite and slate walls, and the ore assays \$40 in gold, silver, and lead.

The Vandalia has 400 sacks of \$80 ore on the dump awaiting shipment, and it is estimated that there are 2,000 tons in sight in the various tunnels and drifts.

In Silverton district the Deer Creek Mining Company have forty-two men employed in the development of tweive claims. They have a pack train of forty-five horses, and are backing ore from the mines to the Monte Cristo Raircad, and will make their first shipment to the smeiters on Saturday. The ore is copper and iron pytics, carrying a good percentage of gold and silver, while the ledges are large and numerous.

In Monte Cristo, Goat Lake, and Slate districts several hundred miners are employed.

large and numerous.

In Monte Cristo, Goat Lake, and Slate districts several hundred infiners are employed. In the first-named the shipments of ore and concentrates are about 1,200 tons a month.

The Swank placer mines in Kittitas county are producing about \$1.500 per week, while the sarastres and mills of Peshostia are doing fully as well.

fully as well.

The facoma smelter for the month of July produced 4,200 bars of bullion, weighing 433,-381 pounds, valued at \$55,013; 26,026 ounces of sliver, valued at \$17,298; 341,412 pounds of lead, valued at \$12,295, or a total value of \$85,042.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Near Seachart, on the west coast of Van-couver Island, a ledge over 100 feet in width, which outcrops on tidewater and extends into the mountains, is being opened up. On the surface the ore assays from \$4 to \$10 gold, \$3 silver, and 7 per cent. copper. At a depth of eighteen feet the percentage of gold and cop-per increases.

or increases.
On Pool Creek, five miles from the Cariboo On Pool Creek, five miles from the Carlboo wagon road, a ledge 100 feet wide has been discovered and is now being worked. It has been stripped the full width of the velo, which is a solid mass of copper pyrites from wall to wall. It is estimated that the Carlboo and Quesnelle countries will yield nearly \$1,000,000 this season.

All the placer mines along the Frazer River are in successful operation, and a great deal of dust is being produced.

In Kootenal, for the six months ending on July 1, 45,000 tons of ore were treated, produc-

In Kootenai, for the six months ending on July 1, 45,000 tons of ore were treated, producing 3,000 tons of matte and bullion. During the same period 16,000 tons of ore were shipped out of the district to other smelters, the value of which was ever \$2,000,000.

The California claim, lying west of the West Le Roi and Josie, on Trail Creek, has been bought by Montreal capitalists for \$50,000 cash. ALASKA.

The steamer Topeka, on her last trip down, brought gold dust and buillon to the amount of \$100,000. Every steamer arriving from the north brings more or less treasure.

Prof. Kimball, a mining engineer, salled on the steamer Queen this morning to examine the Yakime and Willis claims on Douglass Island, near the Treadwell, for New York men. This is the property that is reputed to show a ledge 900 feet wide of low grade sulphuret ore similar in character to the Treadwell.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BOUTH DAROTA.

DRADWOOD, Aug. 15.—The Davey smelter has been blown in for a continuous run. It will take the eres of the Union Hill Cumpany. The plant will add much to the product of the hills. The Davey smelter is bringing into market all silver-lead ores to be found in the hills and will wake that class of mining profitable. On Two Bit Gulch ore has just been found that runs 50 per cent. lead, about fifty onnces silver, and \$0 gold, and this will be developed for the new smelter. Ore running as high as 111 ounces silver has been found near by in the past week.

The Pluma mines will resume operations Monday. They have been idlo for years in account of disagreements. They are free milling and can be prefitably worked.

At the Dividend mine samples taken with care show from \$57 to \$80 in gold. The ore shoot is opened fifteen feet in width and is 2½ feet thick on the average. The mine is producing 100 tons of this ore per month.

At the Golden Summit Foley Brothers, lessees, have opened a rich shoot of filiceous ore. It is, so far as exposed, eight feet wide and about three feet thick, and runs about \$54. Shaft work indicates that the ore body is large and permanent.

The twenty-two Porth claims, two miles BOUTH DAKOTA.

The twenty-two Porth claims, two miles The twenty-two Porth claims, two miles south of town, are now steadily feeding the 5-stamp mill on the property, and the clean-ups made since work began show the rock to run from \$4 to \$246 a ton, besides a large per cent. of concentrates. The ore is taken from the surface, and the ven is probably an extensior of the Homestake. The mill will be enlarged and the concentrates treated elsewhere.

Heturns from the Ophir, Yellow Creek, which sent a 25 ton car to the smelter, are at the rate of \$600 to the ton. Two more cars are on the way, from which they expect to get \$30,000.

At Keystone the Holy Terror made a cleanup from a two weeks' run and saved eleven

At Advance the noty ferror made a cleanup from a two weeks run and saved eleven
pounds of gold, about \$2,600. The mine is
producing excellent ore on the 275-foot level,
and the shaft has reached a depth of 375 feet.
A drift will be run to connect it with the vein,
and great things are looked for on contact.
The thoiden Slipper is now down 220 feet,
with the vein seven feet wide at that depth.
The ore is running about \$50.

An area of low pressure was central yesterday over Lake Ontario, moving northeastward, and it caused cloudy weather over the lower lake regions with its centre at Battleford, British America, was pushing down from the northwest, accompanied by clear and cooler weather. The temperature was from 8' to 12' cooler over Michigan, Wisconsin, ern portion of Montana, also in Manitoba, a minimum temperature of \$2" (freezing) being reported from Qu'Appelle, It was slightly warmer in the lower take regions, Elsewhere the temperature re-

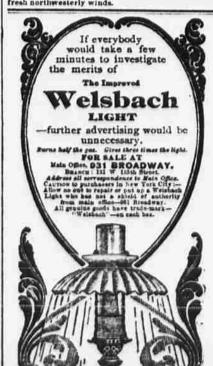
mained nearly stationary.
In the city the weather was fair and pleasant throughout the day, in the evening it became cloudy and there was a slight shower. The highest official temperature was 77', lowest 89'; average humidity, 80 per cent.; wind southerly, eight miles an hour during the forencon, increasing in the afternoon to from 15 to 20 miles an hour; ha The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu-

can recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR MONDAY. For New England, generally fair and cooler; west-

erly winas. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jerney, and Delaware, fair and cooler; northerty

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Vir ginia, generally fair, cooler; northerly winds. For Kentucky, West Virginia, western Pennayl vania, Ohio, and Indiana, fair and cooler; light western New York, fair and cooler; light to



MR. REID'S WORK IN CHINA.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTION NEW LINES AT PEKING.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid's Success in Trying to Penetrate the Exclusiveness with Which Chinamen of High Rank Sur-round Themselves - The Cid Methods "The Rev. Gilbert Reid, formerly of Oswego county, N. Y., is practically the only missionary in China who is working on the right plan," said M. R. Jefferds, a civil engineer, to a Sun

Early last week Mr. Jefferds left this city on the way to China, where he is to superintend the construction of the first Chinese railroad. As told in THE SUN of Aug. 1, the road will extend from the outskirts of Peking to Hankow, a distance of 700 miles. In order to obtain the concession for the railroad it was necessary for Mr. Jefferds to make a careful study of the Chinese character and mind and the proper channels of approach to them. His success shows the accurate intelligence of his study. His opinion on the labors of American naries among the Chinese is therefore basis for sound, practical criticism. "When the Rev. Mr. Reid went out to China

many years ago," continued Mr. Jefferds, "he found that the instructions he received from the home office were not in conformity with wants and customs of the Chinese people, and therefore he withdrew from home supervision and support. He has now started an institution of his own on a plan entirely original. By the success he has already achieved he has shown himself worthy of the support of all good Americans who can spare a small sum annually for the substantial enlightenment of the Chinese. They are a people, those Chinese, whose history and traditions antedate ours by hundreds or thousands of years. They are not a horde of barbarians. They are worthy of our dignified cooperation rather than of our attempts at condescensions. When we once fully understand that state of affairs great commercial advantage over nations that persist in the old contemptuous notion of China. The Chinese people number hundreds of millions, with whom our great manufacturing interests should exchange commodities profitably

"The Rev. Dr. Reid has struck the right nail on the head and he has struck it hard. He is ready now to prepare a tonic that will wake the Chinese out of their lethargy and put them in a condition to take mental rank with the Chris-tian nations of the earth. Mr. Reid does not try to cram the Christian religion down his people's throats. He does not attempt to induce them to believe that Confucius, Mohammed, or other good men of the East are merely mythical persons. He does not make himself ridiculous by trying to teach them the history of their race when they know their own history far, far better than we know our own. He does none of these things that are the common practice of the orthodox missionaries, sent out with instructions from home Boards that know little more than the geographical difficulties that are to be confronted. The Chinese have no true respect for the ordinary missionary; outwardly they show just so much respect for him as is compelled by the constantly overhanging threat of interference by the missionaries' home government, and for my part I do not blame the Chinese very much.

Chinese very much.

"Now this is what Mr. Reid has done. He has gone into Peking, the capital of China, where the Emperor, the Empress Dowager, Princes, and censors live; where viceroys, Governors, Taotaia, and Mandarins, and, in fact, all the higher leases of Chinase and, in fact, all the core, the Emperor Dowager, Princes, and censors lies; where Viceroys, Governors, and censors if les; where Viceroys, Governors, Taotais, and Mandarins, and, in fact all the higher classes of Chinamen congregate at various stated periods of the year, in Peking he has established a little home. It is a small, humble beginning, but it is as good as the means which he has at nis command will warrant. To bits house he invites Chinamen of the highest rank. When they visit him he does not preach at them; he entertains them. He sneaks the Chinamen language easily and eloquently. He tells them the story of the progress made by the Christian races in the arts and sciences. He explains the steam engine—tells them how it has reduced degrees into minutes and minutes into seconds. He relates the wonders of electricity; how the terrible lightning has been captured and made to eliminate time and space in sending messages from one end of the earth to the other; he dwells upon a thousand and one things that have for years been commonplaces in our Western sight. He goes back and shows them have gradually the discoveries were made that led to these inventions; how rational they are, after all. There is nothing supernatural or devilish about them. He does not attack their religion, thus attempting to teach old dogs new tricks and rendering them sullen and unwilling to learn; he simply attace the facts of Western civilization and lets his hearers work out lisadwantages in their own minds.

"It is not to be expected of Chinamen that they will go out immediately shouting for improvement and reform; that is not the way of Chinamen. Instead he asys: 'Why did not some one teach me this when I was a boy? At any rate, this is what I was boy? At any rate, this is what I was a boy? At any rate, this is what I was a boy? At any rate, this is what I was a boy? At any rate, this is what I was a boy? At any rate, this is what I was a boy? At any rate, this is what I was a boy? I wan any and or the proper was a small proper was a smalled a deep b

him to learn not only that these things exist, but also how to make them and manage them for bimself. By this means Mr. Reid has wen the confidence of some af the most influential men in China. In China influence, you know, is everything. If Mr. Reid were supported financially as he should be, he would soon have the ear of all Chinamen of the upper class. Once thoroughly understood by this class, his influence would spread to all other classes as oll spreads on water.

"Week by week he has piodded on indefatigably. Up to April 15 has the had extended his circle of acquaintances among men of rank to one hundred and fifty. The whole number of those with whom he had opened communication by calls, by letters, or by influential discuments reached nearly three bundred and fifty. This progress, sgain, one must know thinn to appreciate. At any rate, it is a most influential parish to be under the tuition of any preacher; It is a wonderful parish to be under the charge of an alieu. He must remember the names of them all, the offices they noid, and what they have held in the past; where they live, what their nabits are, when they can be called upon to best advantage; who are their friends; of whom they are jealous; how they may be most effectively flattered, and a thousand and one points that we here in the West would never dream of. But his energy and tact have met every demand upon them.

"During the six months prior to April 15 his diary shows that he made 126 calls not reckoming the times he has failed to gain admittance to the men whom he intended to visit, has received 140 visits, has written 273 (thinese letters, and has distributed 1, 274 documents and books. He has proved, therefore, even in this short time, that he deserves not only commendation, but also material aid from all who are willing to assist in doing the greatest good—preparing the way for Christianity—to the willing to assist in doing the greatest good— preparing the way for Christianity—to the greatest number, which is certainly to be found in crowded China.

dation, but also material aid from all who are willing to assist in doing the greatest good—preparing the way for Christianity—to the greatest number, which is certainly to be found in crowded China.

"By my business interests," Mr. Jefferds went on, "I am compelled to see that the broad thus cast upon the waters will come back, not after many days, but after very few days, in a confidence that will lead to a rich reciprical commerce. Men of means are most willing to give, I am afraid, when they see not only a spiritual but also a material return. Let them help Mr. Reid. The introduction of Christianity and the inspiring of confidence in Americans go hand in hand, and no man could better have these interests in charge than Gilbert Reid. I never met another man of his characteristics. I doubt not he is the only man living who could have worked his way into the hearts and good graces of Chinese nobles, who, many of them, nover before designed to approach the Manchu nobles—the Manchus are the reigning dynasty—he had great difficulty, first of all, in gaining the slightest information about them, even to the extent of inding out what their names were and where they lived. Finally, by slow, weary steps, stopped short here and rebuffed there, he gained access to thirty-eight nobles of the Manchus, besides the Princes Kung, Chung, and Mo, whom he had met before. Just as the Manchus are even more exclusive than the ordinary Manchus. This exclusiveness is natural in the upper classes of any country, but in Peking it is increased by the existing system of close spionage. These people are most closely watched. They are forbidden to go outside the walls of Peking even so far as to the treaty port of Tientsin. It could not but astound them, then, to have a foreigner come to their doors to pay his respects. It is surprise enough that he should write them letters expressed in diplomatic Chinese. They do not resent his advance among them. One of the princes has not only frequently invited Mr. Reid to a feast and has expressed

expressed his appreciation of the learning and insight shown by Mr. Reid. Probably no eteor foreigner in China has had the honor of a letter from this man. The Governor's influence is very great. His approval of the documents sent him means much for the good of all missions; it may even mean that he may in time become inclined to look favorably upon the modera methods of doing things.

"Mr. Reid has ne deucominational lines in the organisation of his mission; he seeks the peaceful advancement of Christian civilization and of Christian principles that will only be tolerated after the people of China find that the two go together and that both are good.

"I belleve," said Mr. Jefferds, emphatically, "that Gilbert Reid, by his independent efforts of the last year, has done more real grood in China than all the other missionaries put tegether. But, as I have said, he is handleapped, The very fact that no denomination is behind him tells against him. There is no rich missionary organization for him to draw upon. He is quite dependent upon the contributions sent him by his friends in the United States, who know him well enough to feel assured that every cent they turn over to him will tell.

"What he should be helped to do is this: He should have an elaborate reception room, such as would impress his visitors with his material qualifications to meet them on equal terms. He should have a reading room and a library, a museum, and, more important than all, a large hall of lectures on the various arts and sciences. He should, of course, hare assistants. Inasmuch as an institution of this sort would not be a clurch, no Chinaman would besitate to be seen entering it; as it would not be a club, there would be no opportunity for lax practices. The cost of the land, structure, and equipment would be about \$18,000. Jax, without hesitation, that I do not believe that there is a place in the universe where \$15,000 Could be apent to so much galvantage. In time, moreover, the place will become self-supporting.

"But there is a con

WIND, NOT SMOKER, TO BLAME. An Object Lesson to Women Who Usurp

In a Fulton street trolley car bound down own in Brooklyn yesterday morning there sat in the third seat from the rear end a young man who was smoking a large, fat, black cigar of the Havana with every outward symptom of keen enjoyment and satisfaction. He occupied the inside end of the seat and another man sat at the other end. The young man took off his hat and threw back his head to enjoy the brisk cool breeze. The frivolous smoke curled up about his head and drifted lazily away, sometimes forward, sometimes back, sometimes across the car, sometimes out at the side, easily following the shifting air currents as the breeze was deflected this way or that by the buildings or the irregular stree openings. The car stopped at Tompkins avenue and

two women climbed up on the running board at the front end. There were plenty of seats forward, but the women worked along down the car until they came to the third seat from the rear. Then they climted in, brushing past the elderly man at the end and crowding in between him and the young smoker at the inside end of the seat. The women were young and more than indifferently pleasing. More-over, they were vivacious and smiling. They bore in their arms a multitude of bundles and

smoke up over the wire buttressed fortificatio is of the belloon sleeves of the roung woman next him and wrapped it in citiging folds
about her face. There was a gurgle, a gasp,
and a wheezing cough.

"Oh-oh!" exclaimed the young woman when
she could get her breath; "that's awful. I
can't endure tobacco."

A far-away look came into the young man's
eyes, but he made no sign that he heard. He
looked steadily in front of him, and perhaps
he wondered why a woman who couldn't endure tobacco had crowded into a smoler's
reat. Perhaps, too, he thought of how he had
preached to the women folk of his own family
on the avoidance of that sin. It may be that
he determined to give this young woman an
object lesson in thoughtfulness, or common
sense, or selfishness, or whatever you choose
to call it, and whichever suits your beliefs or
prejudices. At any rate, he sat perfectly still,
tintl just as 'the car was passing a side street
he blew another great cloud of smoks from
his big black cigar.

The cauricious gust that whistled down the
side street blew the smoke full in the face of
the tobacco-hating young woman. She fairly
snorted with anger, and in a rone that not a
passenger in the car could help hearing she
described to her companion the mean, contemptible. low-down character of the mea
who would persist in smooding in a car where
there were ladies. She commented upon the
probable circumstances of his birth and upbringing. She was speculating on the home
line of such a man, alien a tacke purif of wind
winding in and out along the street caugh; a
blue haze of smoke from the young man and
enveloped her head in it, She gasped a bit
and cloked, and the tears came into her eye,
tears of anger, probably, for it was too good
smoke to finake anybody, even a woman, cry.
She whipped out a fan and offed it vigorously, but the perverse wind contested the
situation stoutily, and it was only after a
series of rapid long sweeps with her fan that
the young woman head energed from the
emoke. Then she turned directly on the ma

stant that she could not speak she threw up both hands in protest. Then she baught her voice again.

"Well, of all the impertinence," she exclaimed. "I never in my life—"

"Surely, madam," put in the voung man, "you cannot expect me to control the wind, I am not versed in the lore of the weather, and have never made personal investigation of the scientifle phenomena of the air currents. I remember to have read in my sarly youth that the wind bloweth where it listeth, and I have always a scepted that declaration as one of the truths of nature without demanding or desiring a demonstration of it. It is, I believe, perfectly capable of demonstration, as is the urless circumstance that the wind will carry smoke with it wherever it goes, in fact, I believe—"

But the woman had had enough, She had watched him with eyes that opened wider and wider as his sounding sentences relied out. At least she interrupted with:

"Condustor, stop the car."

There was a sharp ring of the bell, and the car stopped. Absolute slience prevailed as the two women gathered up their busdles and climbed down.

As the conductor gave the bell stree two

As the conductor gave the bell strac two their ranks the young man let out a fine ring of smoke, and the conductor gave him a slow knowing wink.

Court Calendars This Bay, appellate Division-Supreme Court-Recess.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part I.—Motton calendar called at 11 A. M. Part II.—Ex-parte mas leva.

Burrogate's Court—Chembers—For probate—Wills
of John A. Hartman, Christian A. Schmidt,
Clinton F. Scovel, Mary A. Scott, William Roden,
berg, Emille Bartells, Robert S. Mane, Derothea
Schunemann, Josephine R. Lee, Matilda Myers,
Charles J. Eigner, at 10:39 A. M.
City Court—Special Term—Motions.

RED VEINS BLOOM TO BE TO

"Imperial" MR. MULLIGAN ON SAMOA. Beer

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AFRO-AMERICAN NOTES.

In an article on the relations of the blacks and whites of Virginia, Mr. John H. Smyth of Richmond, who served eight years as United States Minister t Liberta, makes the following statement: "As be tween the upper or aristocratic class and the black citizen there are points of contact discoverable alone by residence in the State, and of friendli-ness between the whites and blacks entirely out of harmony with the written and spoken words, politically, of the aristocrats of the negroes and of the negroes concerning the aristocrats. This is the result of a conservative sentiment among the aristocracy or upper class of whites, which changed racial conditions have in no sense influenced or affected; a condition which evolution has had no bearing upon; a condition without a parallel. It is the fixed cavalier idea that neither character, education, nor business progress with its golden rewards of competence possessed by the negro citizen ever places him in the line of citizenship paral lel with the humblest and most ignorant white citizen. This fixed caste scutiment finds its first illustration in Virginia. The cavaller in the early liamsburgh, with his poverty, lariness, and illiteracy, held himself superior to the industrious Eng-lish mechanic, the yeoman, and laborer. So do the descendants of this class bear themselves in 1898 toward the negroes, though the race has produced Lieutenant-Governora, State officials, United States Senators, and Congressmen."

There are almost as many factions among the Afro American politicians of New York and Kings countles as there are politicians. They all want National committees, When they found out that Chairman Hanna will have none of faction and factionists they got together to a hurry and patched up a trace and called upon Mr. Hanna with wrinkled fronts smoothed out. Chairman Ranna promptly ''recognized'' them and their harmony and designated the Bev. Ernest Lyon, D. D., paster of St. Mark's W. E. Church to represent them in the campaign and to speak for them at meetings of the National Committee. The queer part about the matter is that Chairman Hanna gave more than he was asked for and was expected, and some of the big guns who went in for harmory and expected to be designated to best the harmony are now humping themselves. Dr. Lyon is a well-educated man, who knows almost as much about politics, gathering his knowledge in many States, especially in the South, as he does

about theology.
At the summer institute of the Afro-American teachers of Monroe, Pike, Spaniding, Jasper, and Butts counties, Georgia, recently, three resolu-tions were adopted which throw a big sidelight on some of the things of which these people complain. 1. They ask the State authorities to provide them with experis of their own race to instruct them in their teachers' institutes. 2. They object to Bill Arp's School History of Georgia, which, they claim, abounds in unjust and untrue statement. concerning Afro Americans. Since they must use such a book in the public schools, they ask that one written by an impartial or Afro-American author he selected. 8. They maintain that the oft repeated story that the "negroes" of the State are educated by the shites is an unfair statement of the case, and show that to all the sources from which the State derives its total school fund of \$1,256,652 they contribute equally with others, and that while their children are 48 per cent of the school population they receive only 30 per cent. the total expended for public school education.

When the conflicting Texas delegations reached St. Lout there was a general belief that N. W. Cuney, the Black Warwick, would be seated with his regular delegation, but John Grant and his delegation got there instead. Cuney had made Grant Chairman of the State Committee. The National Committee also made him a member of its body Grant went back to Texas and announced that he State Convention should meet at Fort Worth Sept s. The Cuney forces in 145 counties accepted the gage of battle, and it ir now stated that Grant, who is white, will not be a candidate. He recognises that he has been walloped. Cuney will control the State Convention and threatens to stand thal, whom he created, went back on him at St. Louis. Curry is the shrewdest politician of his James Hill of Mississippi, W. A. Fledger of Geor

gia, and Joseph R. Lee of Florida.

Judge Calhoun of Atlanta has decided that under the separate car law of Georgia the street car com panies can compet their black and jellow passen-gers to ride on the three last scats of the cars. The railroads are undertaking to enforce the law, and the afro-Americans are retaliating by boycotting the cars. Several interesting scraps have taken place between conductors and suble passengers. Wher the Atlanta Exposition was a financial experiment last winter the newspapers, rhilroad-, and be like patted the children of the sun on the back in great shape, but as soon as the show was over persistent effort was made and is being made to show that there is more and meaner race preju-dice in Atlanta than in any other city of the South. except Birmingham. Atlanta has an Afro-American population of 40,000, and they have a tough time of It.

Before the St. Louis Convention adopted the gold standard and Senator Teller and the other silver delegates walked out of the ark of safety into the Poporratic camp, the Desper Statesman was one of the most insistent and abusive of the Afro Ameri-can free-silver organs. It promptly fell into line, however, for the sound-money candidates, and has turned the markle hear terms. has turned the marble heart to these members of its race in Colorado who are sticking to their free silver guns, It says of these: "Judas Iscarlet Rivers and his silent backers are trying to beiray their people for thirty pieces of silver. They would deny their Lord for one half, the amount." Judas scarlot catches it in the neck in the Afro-American press almost as often as Benedict arnold.

The editor of the Washington Bes is dissatisfied with the present status of his race in the Republi-Fortune in Tax Ser, and is doing some very loud growling. In his latest issue he says: 'The Ree in if the opinion that the colored Republicans through

out this country are not satisfied with the manner in which they are being ignored, and if something is not done at once there will not be enough colored votes left in the Republican party to say that they votes left in the Republican party to say that they ever belonged to that party. It may be that the Ropublican party managers do not want the colored vote any more than the Democratic managers. Thus far we have seen no overtures made to accure the colored vote, but we do see every effort made to concentrate the white vote from all parties and organizations." parties and organizations."

parties and organizations."

Trolley car parties have become the proper thing among the Afro American 400 of Greater New York and the adjacent cities of New Jersey. Monday evening of the past week a party of ninety. two, under the management of Mr. Charles Henry Lansing, Jr., and B. M. Artwell of the Public Works Department of Brooklyn did Lone Island as far as ica and did not wind up the merrin no small hours of Tuesday morning. The outing was given in honor of several social favorite

was given in some and a second with the weight of an are visiting the city.

New Orioans is staggering under the weight of an "Afro-American Bimetallic League." It has published an address to Afro-American voters advislished an address to Afre-American voters advis-ing them why they should lise up for Bryan and Sewall. T. B. Stamps, an old newspaper man and veteran politician, has hold of the threttle of the silver machine. James H. Young, one of the most premitment Afre-American Republicans of North Carolina in past times, is also cut for the silver candidates and is catching it hot on all sides. Bishop H. W. Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has just lost his splendid resi-dence and extensive library at Xenia. O. Hescalled

Episcopal Church has just lost his splendid resi-dence and extensive library at Xenia, O. Haccalled his home the Chimney Corner. Two years ago the late Hishop Daniel A. Payne of the same church and at the same piace, had his home, Evergreen Cottage, with his library, destroyed by fire. The Afro-American benémic of Conaths is a howi-ing free-silver drunk. There is also one free-silver payer in North, at Buffelo. The Afro-American in New North, at Buffelo. The Afro-American tors, however, do not take Kindly to silv

A REPORT HE MADE WHILE COV.

BUL-GENERAL AT THE ISLAN

He Argues that the United States Should Fut an End to the Tripartite Agreement Without Surrendering One Join of Amer-tean Frestige or Hight in the Islands, WASRINGTON, Aug. 16,-The State Depart. ment has resolved to publish the report of Mr. James H. Mulligan, former Consul General to Samos, upon the Government, commerce products, and people of that country, which it has hitherto held as confidential, and it will appear in the August volume of Consular reports now in press. This report was submitted to the department in September, 1805, when Mr. Mulligan resigned his office and was the expression of his views, after a year's stay in the country. Introducing the sub-

ject, Mr. Mulligan says:
"The intervention of the United States in

Samoan affairs and destiny marked an united

cedented, a unique epoch in her history. It signalized a distinct, radical departure from the policy which had grown up with the Gove-ernment from its toundation. It was the first, the only, occasion upon which she exbound herself to maintain the existence of any alien power, great or small; the only time when, through the solemn compactor a treaty to which any other power was a party or in any other form, she assumed a chare in the direction and control of the internal ministration and foreign policy of an atcountry. Samoa in its present situaries presents an object lesson to the American perone that should lead to an extensi policy of participation in the Government concerns of foreign countries, and a union with great powers to secure the finence if the experience here afforded has beneficial, or must exert great influence duce to itsabandonment if it is found to b politic; one that above all commends its fro to have the immediate direction of mental affairs in the United States."

He says that one reason for making the port was the receipt by him of a large of of letters of inquiry from persons in the l States, "who, persuaded by resent at leading reports, express themselves as lous to leave the United States, with al opportunities and advantages, to make

ious to leave the United States, with all opportunities and advantages, to make homes in these islands, where they status suppose a living can be had without exert and large profits await the application of any industry or enterprise."

As matter of fact, he says, the expense living in Samoa is two to three times away the Government under the treat, he that the real merits of the situation, have which experience elsewhere offers how nation, furnishes no solution.

Mr. Mulligan sets forth some of these can dozes. He says that the recognized and reling King is dependent for support out charity of that portion of his family of which a heres to him; that foreign offices his Government enjoy salaries from the renues far in excess of the value of services of dered; that when a pittance of his never salary, long in arrears, is doled out to him comes through the hand of a foreign office who exercises his pleasure to pay or without that a strangling village, within and partine kingdom, levies import and expert the kingdom levies import and expert the kingdom frought into or shipped out of the kingdom berey dollar's worth of merchant brought into or shipped out of the kingdom levies import and expert the kingdom, advisor to the King, Presiding out of the Municipality, Treasurer of Kingdom, advisor to the King, Presiding over, and member of the Municipality of paymon salaries, Mr. Muillean says: "Previous to early part of the presont year the King been paid upting for hearly two years, for which time. In subsisted on such virts of the fams, money, or other voluntary court tions as his kindred and adherents might of the sass, in fact, a paucer. I was told; at

jams, mone), or other voluntary tions as his kindred and adherents mi He was, in fact, a pauper. I was told by a friend, one of the world's miguished names, now deceased (evid ferring to the lamented author. Hot Sievenson), that he had a few days ceived a note from the King, peachim for a present of, or credit for beef; that he was actually hungry." him for a present of, or credit to beet; that he was actually hungry."

Mr. Mulligan reaches the conch the Berlin treaty is an unter and failure, and that, without surcen-lots of American prestige or right ands, or failing is one lots to ma-rights of the people, the United Stat-put an end to an arrangement under farce is perpetuated from which no sues." He adds:

"A remedy is still it demand for

sues." He adds:
"A remedy is still it demand far more the
when the Berlin Conference assembled to
treaty sought to adjust differences to provitreaty sought to adjust differences. In two wats. government, to sayins differences of government, to give peace; but two most five years of rebellion, waste, sta and almost general if not always at rebellion, marked by two years of a tiltities, have been added since the (reproclaimed."

Mr. Mulligan is convinced that so it. United States is really concerned.

United States is convinced that so for constitution of Samoa is centred in the large Plane. The harbor has not used the United States, he says it reserve concersion for a specific marries. It gues that it should be manufacted the ever value, in a naval relative to possessed when the trust of Westing formulated, that importance has since creased multi-cuttain abundant information of the control Americans registered at the forestandar Market and the South and the South and the South and the South and the principal town, has south and is stituated at engine, or a feet of sidewalk.

GIRL FINED FOR DRUNKENNISS. Found Asleep in a Gatter by a Policemin-Only 17 Years Old.

A policeman arraigned at the bar of the whose clothing was covered with mudan while both of her eyes were blankened and face was cut and scratched.
"What is the charge?" asked Magazina

"What is the charge,"
Braun.
"Brunk," replied the policeman "illoued her asiesp in a gutter."
"How old are you girl?" asked the card.
"Seventeen, sir," replied the girl in a faint voice. "How did you happen to get in the smaller

"How did you happen to get in the sender tion?"

"The policeman says I was drunk: I was "The policeman says you gave their hade as Mary Redity. Is that your seal name." Is it likely? "was all the answer the girl made.

"Have you nothing more to say? no request to make?"

"Nothing," said the girl.

"Three dollars line," said the (feet).

"That's getting off cheap," said the cirl as she was led away.

KEPT HIS DOG IN THE SUN A Blind Man Who Wanted to Excite Sym-

pathy Arrested by a Bergh Society Acces For the past week an agent of the world's for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has trying to induce Samuel Peifer, a single trying to induce Samuel Peifer, a who plays an organ at Sixth averue ty-second street, and keeps at his dog who holds a basket in his met the dog over to the shady side of The dog outered in the sun, the aire but Peifer said that he got more so consequently mere contribution he by, by sitting in the sun. It would stroke of business to move to the sister of business to move to the said. As he refused point blank agent, the latter arrested him.

The dog, which doesn't weigh me a pound, and has lege like match said victous attack on the agent when his master. The agent stuck him in however, and brought him along. Brahn remanded the blind man warraigned before him yesterdist a Market Court. He said he though him a chance to change his mind also to the sunny side of the street.

River Thieves Nubbed to Bobokes. Joseph Brown, 22 years old; Genrae M. Jen. 12 years old, and Alexander Berger. gears old, and Alexander Rerger all without homes, were arrested cused of having descended into the barge Columbia, moored at the dock, Hoboken, and, at the policing Capt. William Temperator, and several trinkets. The erry was found on them. They etrial.

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